



COLORADO

Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Contact Information

Laine Gibbes, Director
Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition
1557 Ogden Street
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 831-9632
(303) 832-7067 (fax)

Coalition Type

Domestic violence

Year Formed

1977

Year Incorporated

1981

Staff

4 full-time-equivalent staff members

Fiscal Year

January 1994 - December 1994

Contact Information

Marti Kovener, Executive Director
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 18663
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 861-7033
(303) 832-3050 (fax)

Coalition Type

Sexual assault

Year Formed

1984

Year Incorporated

1984

Staff

3 full-time-equivalent staff members

Fiscal Year

January 1995 - December 1995

Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition

Member Programs and Services

Fifty-three domestic violence programs reported themselves to be members of the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition. Exhibit 1 outlines the various kinds of domestic violence programs offered by the member programs. Most services are offered by many member programs, with only medical advocacy programs, transitional/second-stage housing, and treatment/rehabilitation programs for batterers being offered by less than half of the coalition's membership.

To better serve special populations, several programs have incorporated special components into their services. Populations most often addressed by specific program components include Spanish-speaking populations, children, and populations with disabilities such as the physically handicapped or the hearing impaired. Other populations that would benefit from the specific program components of different member programs include gays and lesbians, the elderly, the homeless, migrant farmworkers, male and female domestic violence or sexual assault offenders, adolescents, victims of gang violence, victims of incest, and families.

**Exhibit 1. Number of coalition member programs (N=52)
offering various domestic violence services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
39	Independently run domestic violence hotline
29	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
44	Support group for women
39	Legal advocacy program
16	Medical advocacy program
28	Specific support program for sheltered children
34	Services for non-sheltered children
39	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
23	Education programs in colleges or universities
53	Community education/speakers bureau
49	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
13	Transitional/second-stage housing
11	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
16	Other services (<i>food, clothing, furniture, rental assistance, off-site low-income housing, safe homes, transportation, adult education programs, education on disability issues, victim advocacy, outreach and support services, case management, 24-hour domestic violence call assistance with police, referrals, bilingual services, alcohol and drug programs, volunteer training</i>)

About half of the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition member programs were dual programs that offer sexual assault services as well as domestic violence services (exhibit 2). However, when queried about the percentage of services devoted to domestic violence versus sexual assault services, these dual member programs reported that they offered, on the average, more domestic violence services than sexual assault services. The average reported percentage of domestic violence services was 80 percent.

About two-thirds of sexual assault services are offered by most of the dual member programs. Less frequently offered services include treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders, support groups for male victims, and secondary support groups for parents of victims.

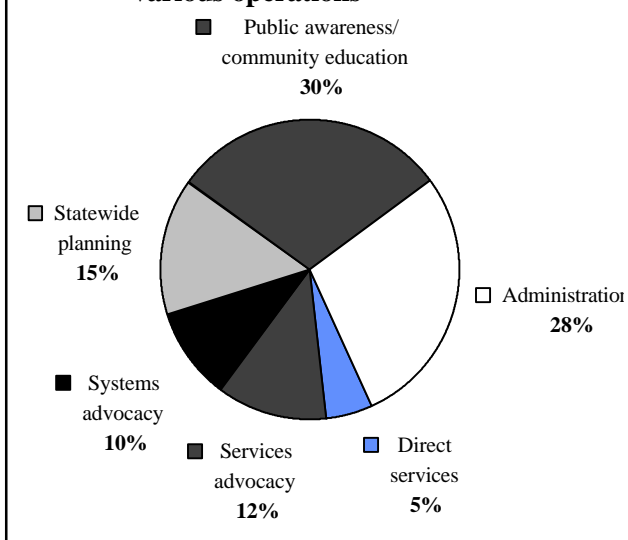
Exhibit 2. Number of coalition member programs (N=26) offering various sexual assault services

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
15	Independently run sexual assault hotline
23	One-on-one counseling
17	Support group for adult women
8	Support group for teenage girls
5	Support group for male victims
10	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
9	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims
6	Secondary support group for parents of victims
22	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
16	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
21	Legal advocacy program
14	Medical advocacy program
20	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
10	Education programs in colleges or universities
26	Community education/speakers bureau
22	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
16	Technical assistance
2	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
3	Other services (<i>crisis counseling, adult education programs</i>)

Domestic Violence Coalition Operations

In fiscal year 1994 the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition primarily divided its efforts between administrative activities and public awareness/community education operations (figure 1). Statewide planning, services advocacy, and systems advocacy each demanded about 10-15 percent of the coalition's attention. The coalition offered some direct services and allocated about 5 percent of their resources to support such activities.

Figure 1. Percentage of effort allocated at the domestic violence coalition level among various operations



Special Projects of the Domestic Violence Coalition

During fiscal year 1994 the coalition organized and implemented one discrete project involving the criminal justice system.

Criminal Justice Project

Description: The Criminal Justice Project involved educating criminal justice personnel about domestic violence.

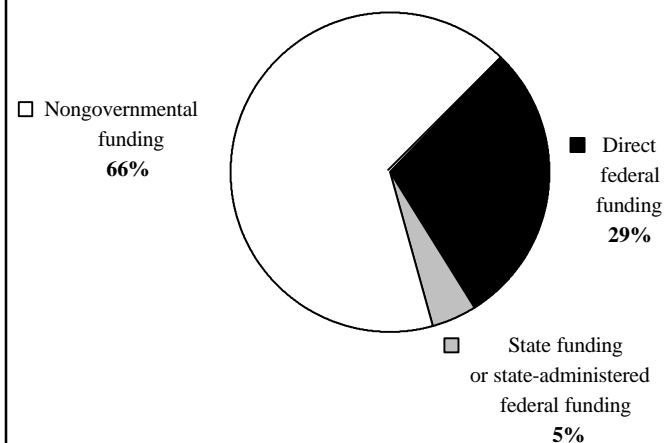
Purpose: Systems advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Domestic Violence Coalition Funding

Fiscal year 1994 funding totals placed the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition into the upper half of the funding range (\$175,001 - \$425,000) when compared to the budgets of other domestic violence coalitions in this inventory. A substantial portion of its revenues, 66 percent, came from nongovernmental funding (see figure 2). Direct federal funds also made a notable contribution to revenues, and state-administered funding contributed 5 percent of the budget.

Figure 2. Funding sources and percentage of funds: Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition



Federal and State Funding

As shown in exhibit 3, direct federal funding, which represents a little less than one-third of the 1994 revenues, came from one source: a Family Violence Prevention and Service Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant. State-administered funding provided the coalition with \$12,000 derived from court fines.

Exhibit 3. Sources of government funding reported by the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition	
<u>Direct federal funding</u>	<u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court fines

Nongovernmental Funding Sources

Nongovernmental funding represents the bulk of fiscal year 1994's capital (exhibit 4). Worksite giving and earned income ("other nongovernmental funding") generated substantial income, as did foundation and corporate grants. Private donations brought in just bit more revenue than local program dues, but together they made up 20 percent of nongovernmental funding.

Exhibit 4. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition	
<u>Source</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
Foundation or corporate grants	36%
Private donations	11%
Local program dues	9%
Other nongovernmental sources	44%

*Nongovernmental funding was 66% of total funding.

Funds Passed to Local Programs

Monies passed to member programs came out of the funds generated by nongovernmental sources. These passed funds represent about 8 percent of the total fiscal year 1994 budget. The coalition retained the remainder of 1994 funds to pay for office administration, operating expenses, or special projects.

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Member Programs and Services

In the state of Colorado, there were 35 sexual assault programs in operation during fiscal year 1995. Twenty-two were members of the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and 20 member programs were able to provide researchers with data for this inventory. Exhibits 5 and 6 outline the various domestic violence and sexual assault services offered by these member programs.

Several programs noted they have tailored their already existing services to meet the needs of special populations. The most mentioned populations were Hispanic women and the disabled, while other special populations were sexual assault offenders, children, male victims, adolescent girls, African Americans, the elderly, victims of gang violence or hate crimes, and university students.

**Exhibit 5. Number of coalition member programs (N=20)
offering various sexual assault services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
8	Independently run sexual assault hotline
14	One-on-one counseling
12	Support group for adult women
5	Support group for teenage girls
5	Support group for male victims
9	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
5	Secondary support groups for spouses/partners of victims
3	Secondary support groups for parents of victims
17	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
12	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
13	Legal advocacy program
11	Medical advocacy program
15	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
13	Education programs in colleges or universities
15	Community education/speakers bureau
15	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
11	Technical assistance
2	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
6	Other services (<i>experiential treatment groups, trauma survivors education group, outdoor program for survivors, emergency financial assistance, crime prevention program, information and advocacy within the criminal justice system, education, victim compensation, restitution, victim impact statements to criminal justice system, crisis work</i>)

Eleven of the reporting member programs of the Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence were dual programs that offer services specific to domestic violence as well as to sexual assault. Most dual programs were able to report what percent of services were for sexual assault versus those for domestic violence, but the reports varied widely. Dual programs reported devoting 20 to 95 percent of services for domestic violence and 5 to 80 percent of services for sexual assault. Domestic violence services tended to be offered as much or more than sexual assault services, with only two programs reporting a higher percentage of sexual assault services than domestic violence.

Exhibit 6. Number of coalition member programs (N=11) offering various domestic violence services

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
5	Independently run domestic violence hotline
0	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
6	Support group for women
7	Legal advocacy program
3	Medical advocacy program
0	Specific support program for sheltered children
4	Services for non-sheltered children
7	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
4	Education programs in colleges or universities
8	Community education/speakers bureau
9	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
1	Transitional/second-stage housing
0	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
7	Other services <i>therapy/counseling, wilderness therapy/“outward bound” program, emergency financial assistance and housing/shelter, crime prevention program, information and advocacy within the criminal justice system, education, victim compensation, restitution, victim impact statements to criminal justice system, information and referral</i>

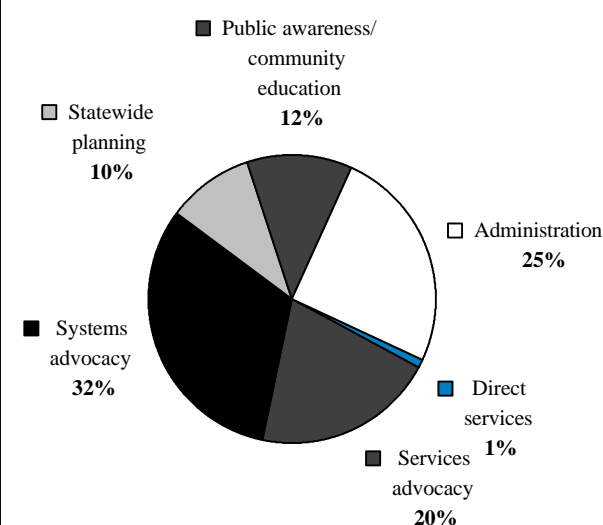
Sexual Assault Coalition Operations

The Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault distributed its efforts among many types of operations during fiscal year 1995 (see figure 3). The most effort was directed to systems advocacy projects, coalition administration, and services advocacy. Though not as demanding of coalition resources, endeavors such as statewide planning and programs to raise public awareness and to educate the community each demanded at least 10 percent of the work. During fiscal year 1995, direct services drew only 1 percent of the coalition's overall efforts.

Special Projects of the Sexual Assault Coalition

During the 1995 fiscal year, the sexual assault coalition implemented three training programs: Law Enforcement Training, the Nurse Examiner Program, and Training for member programs. It also planned awareness and education activities.

Figure 3. Percentage of effort allocated at the sexual assault coalition level among various operations



Law Enforcement Training

Description: The coalition participated in the training of law enforcement personnel on issues such as victimization and sensitivity.

Purpose: Systems advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Nurse Examiner Program

Description: The coalition explored the feasibility of a registered nurse certification process and a training protocol for nurses to conduct exams.

Purpose: Systems advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Training for Member Programs

Description: None provided.

Purpose: Services advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Description: Various awareness raising activities were planned.

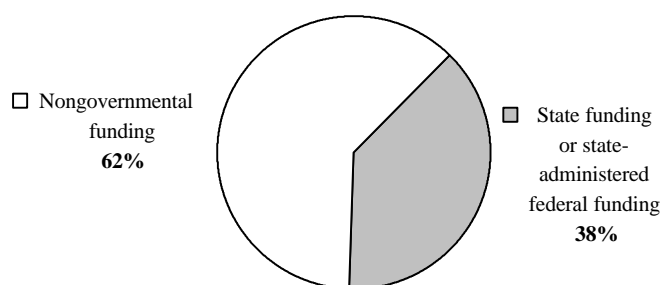
Purpose: Public awareness/community education

Funding source: Nongovernmental funding

Sexual Assault Coalition Funding

When compared to other sexual assault budgets included in this inventory, that of the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault ranks in the third quartile of the funding range (\$75,001 to \$200,000). Figure 4 illustrates that the bulk of the sexual assault coalition's fiscal year 1995 income came via nongovernmental sources, although state-administered funding did make a sizable overall contribution.

**Figure 4. Funding sources and percentage of funds:
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault**



Federal and State Funding

The Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault received no direct federal government funding in fiscal year 1995. It did, however, receive state-administered federal funding through a state-administered Preventive Health Block Grant and a Victim Assistance Law Enforcement (VALE) grant (exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7. Sources of government funding reported by the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	
<u>Direct federal funding</u>	<u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u>
None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Health Block Grant • State Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) grant

Nongovernmental Funding Sources

The sexual assault coalition reported that 62 percent of its total fiscal year 1995 budget was composed of nongovernmental funding. Much of the nongovernmental funding came from three sources: foundation or corporate grants, private donations, or other nongovernmental sources (exhibit 8). Other nongovernmental sources included revenues from training and the sale of publications, earned interest, and fundraising. Also included in this category are funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year.

Exhibit 8. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	
<u>Source</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
Foundation or corporate grants	23%
Private donations	35%
General membership dues	6%
Other nongovernmental sources	36%

*Nongovernmental funding was 62% of total funding.

Funds Passed to Local Programs

The Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault Programs passed approximately 22 percent of its fiscal year 1995 earnings to its member programs. The funds passed to member programs came out of the funds generated by nongovernmental sources. The coalition used 64 percent of its budget to support the work of the coalition and to cover operating expenses or to fund special projects. The remaining funds were set aside to be used in future fiscal years.

Colorado State Government Agencies

Three Colorado state government agencies provided monetary support for domestic violence and sexual assault programming and planning in fiscal year 1994-95. The Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition reported for its 1994 fiscal year, the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault reported for its 1995 fiscal year, and state agencies reported for figures spanning July 1994 through September 1995. Please keep in

mind the overlapping fiscal years when considering the information provided by each of these coalitions and state agencies.

**Colorado Department of Human Services,
Domestic Abuse Assistance Program**

Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995

The Domestic Abuse Assistance Program was responsible for the distribution of \$431,000 in funding for domestic violence prevention and services. A little more than half of this funding (\$225,000) came to the program via a Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant. The state collected the remaining \$207,000 through individual tax check-off donations. Although tax check-off revenues are distributed by the state of Colorado, the Department of Human Services does not consider tax check-off donations to be state-generated funds, because they do not come from the state's general fund. Tax check-off donations are actually contributions from individual Colorado citizens that happen to flow through the state government.

The program distributed a bit of funding to local government agencies (\$2,000), assigning the rest for use by community-based, local nonprofit agencies.

**Colorado Department of Public Safety,
Office for Victims Programs**

Fiscal year: October 1994-September 1995

Both domestic violence and sexual assault funds passed through this agency in fiscal year 1994-95. The state generated \$50,000 for domestic violence and \$50,000 sexual assault by collecting fees on convictions. The federal Victims Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) fund provided the Office for Victims program with an additional \$820,000 of domestic violence funding and \$231,00 of sexual assault funding.

This program distributed money to many different beneficiaries. Local government agencies received \$100,000 that was divided equally between domestic violence and sexual assault programs. Local nonprofit agencies benefited from \$413,000 for domestic violence services and \$77,000 for sexual assault. The state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions received \$12,000 and \$40,000, respectively, while local domestic violence and sexual assault programs received awards of \$175,000 and \$33,000. In addition, the Office of Victim's Programs distributed victim compensation payments directly to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Domestic violence compensation payments totaled \$220,000, and for sexual assault compensation payments were about \$81,000.

**Colorado Department of Public Health
and Environment,
Injury and Disability Prevention Program**

Fiscal year: October 1994-September 1995

The Injury and Disability Prevention Program acquired \$93,000 for sexual assault prevention and programming during fiscal year 1994-95. The money was a Rape Prevention Block Grant that originated as a federal Preventive Health Block Grant.

The state sexual assault coalition received \$15,000 of the grant, and the Injury and Disability Prevention Program retained the remaining money (\$78,000) to carry out Department of Public Health and Environment violence prevention programs.

The program representative responding to this inventory commented that in the past the Injury and Disability Prevention Program used the Preventive Health Block Grant/Rape Prevention Block Grant to address all issues related to violence against women, not just rape. From 1990-93 the Department of

Public Health and Environment conducted statewide training for health care providers concerning marital rape and domestic violence. A 250-page manual, health care protocols, and a training video were the result of the training endeavor.

The representative further explained that currently the Preventive Health Block Grant/Rape Prevention Block Grant is being used to fund the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, to support and fund the activities of the Violence Prevention Advisory Committee, and to provide support for ongoing marital rape and domestic violence training for health care providers. The program representative predicts that with the fiscal year 1996-97 increase in Rape Prevention funds, the majority of the money will be given to the state coalition for prevention and education activities.

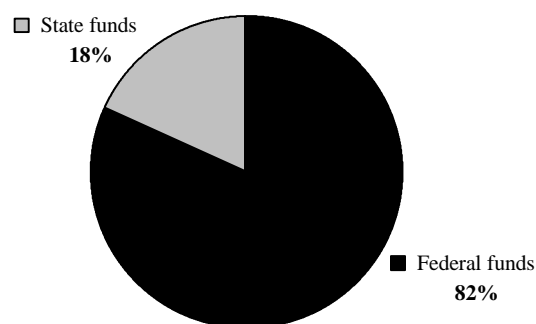
Federal and State Funding Reported by Colorado State Government Agencies

The federal government provided the majority of the available 1994-95 funding in Colorado for the prevention of violence against women. Funds generated through the state accounted for above 20 percent of the state's ability to support domestic violence and sexual assault programs. Figure 5 and exhibit 9 detail federal and state funding totals. For the purposes of this report, state funding totals in figures 5 and 6 and exhibit 9 include tax check-off revenues. However, as previously mentioned, the Colorado Department of Human services considers these funds to be donations from private citizens, and not state-generated monies.

Exhibit 9. Federal and state funding totals reported by Colorado state agencies

Federal	\$1,369,000
State	\$307,000
Total	\$1,676,000

Figure 5. Percentage of federal and state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention administered by Colorado state agencies



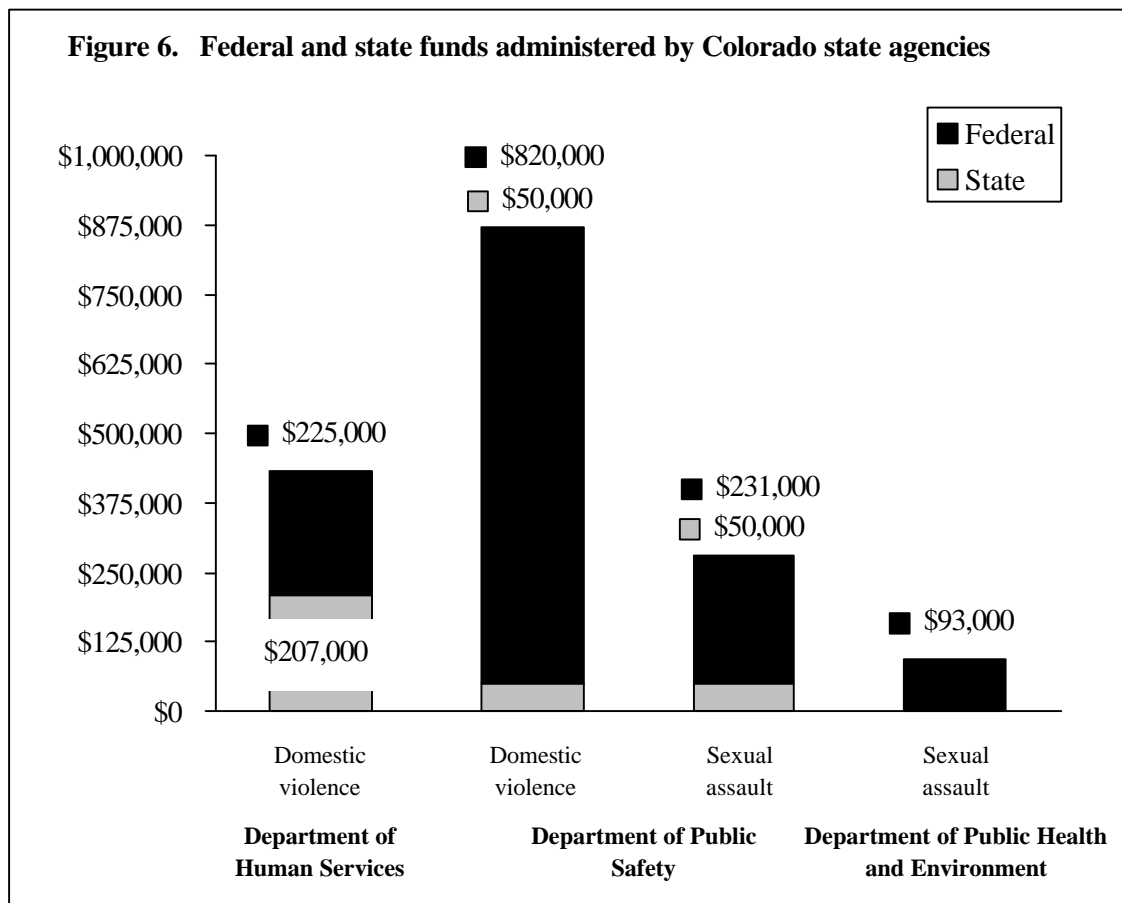
Federal funds, which make up 82 percent of Colorado's budget for the prevention of violence against women, came from three sources: a Family Violence Prevention and services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and a Preventive Health Block Grant (exhibit 10). The VOCA award was the largest amount of funding, and it alone represents more than 60 percent of this state's available funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention.

The state employed two methods to generate domestic violence and sexual assault program and prevention funds. Fees on convictions brought in \$100,000, and an individual tax check-off on income tax forms resulted in a contribution of \$207,000.

Exhibit 10. Sources of government funding reported by Colorado state agencies

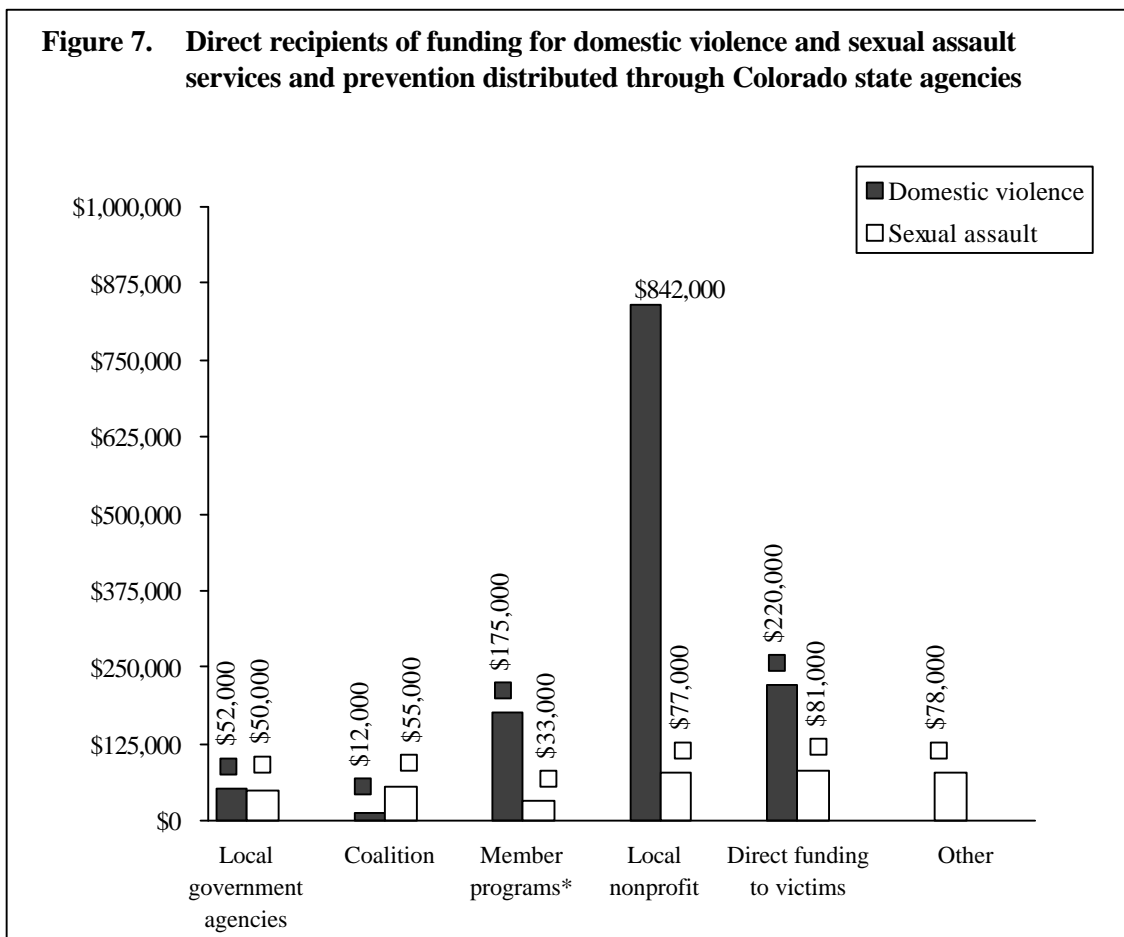
<u>Federal funds</u>	<u>State funds</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant - \$225,000 • Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) - \$1,051,000 • Preventive Health Block Grant - \$93,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees on convictions - \$100,000 • Individual tax check-off - \$207,000

As figure 6 shows, Colorado state agencies administered more funding to domestic violence related programs than to those concerned with sexual assault. Funds administered specifically for domestic violence were \$1,252,000 while sexual assault specific funds were \$324,000. Those distributing sexual assault funds were the Department of Public Health and the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety also distributed domestic violence funds, as did the Department of Human Services.



Distribution of State-Administered Funds

Local nonprofit organizations benefited the most from the state's monetary support (figure 7). With awards from the Department of Human Services (\$429,000) and the Department of Public Safety (\$413,000 and \$77,000) local nonprofit agencies received more than \$900,000 for domestic violence and sexual assault services. Victims receiving direct services through state agencies were the next largest recipients of state-administered funds. All direct funding to victims originated in the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety was also the solitary funder for local sexual assault and domestic violence coalition member programs and was the main contributor to the state coalitions and local government agencies. The domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions received \$12,000 and \$55,000, respectively, and local government agencies received \$50,000 for each issue. The Department of Public Health and Environment was responsible for the \$78,000 identified as "other" in figure 7. The Department of Public Health and Environment used this money to carry out the various statewide training and prevention efforts within the agency.



*Included is one program that is not a member of a coalition.

Local Programs and Services Funded Through State Agencies

State agencies reported providing funds directly to many local domestic violence and sexual assault agencies; however, the agencies found it difficult to discern whether these local programs were members of the statewide domestic violence or sexual assault coalition. According to one state agency, the problem lies partly in fluctuating coalition membership, that is, a local program may have been a member one year but not the next. Based on the information reported by the state agencies, it is possible that during fiscal year 1994-95 there may have been as many as 33 domestic violence and sexual assault programs that received funding from state agencies but were not members of one of the statewide coalitions.

Of the possible 33, researchers were able to identify one noncoalition local program receiving funds from a state agency. It is a dual program that concentrates 75 percent of its services on domestic violence, 20 percent on sexual assault, and 5 percent on other services within its program. Exhibits 11 and 12 detail the services it offers.

**Exhibit 11. Number of local programs (N=1)
offering various domestic violence services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
0	Independently run domestic violence hotline
0	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
1	Support group for women
1	Legal advocacy program
0	Medical advocacy program
0	Specific support program for sheltered children
1	Services for non-sheltered children
1	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
1	Education programs in colleges or universities
1	Community education/speakers bureau
1	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
1	Transitional/second-stage housing
0	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
0	Other services

**Exhibit 12. Number of local programs (N=1)
offering various sexual assault services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
0	Independently run sexual assault hotline
1	One-on-one counseling
0	Support group for adult women
0	Support group for teenage girls
0	Support group for male victims
0	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
0	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims
0	Secondary support group for parents of victims
1	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
0	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
1	Legal advocacy program
0	Medical advocacy program
1	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
1	Education programs in colleges or universities
1	Community education/speakers bureau
1	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
1	Technical assistance
0	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
0	Other services

